Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.---NO. 112. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,657

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The city and port of Ponce, P. R., surrendered to Commander Davis, of the Dixie; the Spanish garrison evacuated and the United States flag was hoisted at 6 A. M. on the 28th; at 6.40 A. M. Generals Miles and Wilson arrived with troops from Guanica, and were welcomed by the inhabitants; the city and port have a population of 50,000; the navy captured sixty lighters and 20 sailing vessels. —The President and cabinet have almost reached an agreement as to the reply to be made to Spain on the peace proposition; disposition of the Philippines is the stumbling block; it is expected an agreement will be reached to-day. —People in Santiago are disturbed over fear that the city will be turned over to the Cubans for government; the Cuban merchants and land-owners dread such a possibility. —The War Department would not be surprised to hear that Manila has surrendered to the American forces; but Madrid advices say nothing is known there of the report that the city has surrendered. —Natives of the Philippines and British subjects interested there appeal to President McKinley not to abandon the islands to Spain. —New York markets: Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1 per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 1-16c; flour was steady at first, but closed easier with wheat; wheat—spot steady, No. 2 red 74c; corn—spot weak, No. 2 38⅛c; rosin quiet—strained, common to good, $1.35@1.40; spirits turpentine firm at 27@27½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 80 deg.; 8 P.M. 81 deg.; maximum, 90 deg.; minimum, 76 deg.; mean, 83 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 6.77 inches.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Light to moderate showers occurred in all districts but the Galveston. It was somewhat warmer in the lower Mississippi valley districts and slightly cooler in the Wilmington, Montgomery and Augusta districts. Generally partly cloudy weather prevails.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

The weather is clear to-night in the Middle and North Atlantic Coast States, in extreme Southern Florida and over the Southwestern districts; elsewhere it is cloudy and rainy. Light to moderate showers, mostly thunder storms, have occurred during the day in the South Atlantic States, the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio valleys and the lower Lake region. The barometer continues highest over Florida, with a low pressure area, central in Southern Kansas, overlying the central districts, lower Lake region and the North Atlantic Coast States.

The temperature is decidedly lower than on yesterday evening in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and much higher in the North Atlantic Coast States; elsewhere the changes have been slight.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 4 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Showers and thunder storms; southerly winds.

Port Almanac---July 30,

Sun Rises	5.05 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.07 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 02 M.
High Water at Southport	4.48 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.18 A. M.

The expenditures so far on the trans-Siberian railway foot up $188,014,938, and the job isn't finished yet.

Skates are now made of glass, the makers having some process by which the glass can be made as hard as steel.

A good many of our soldiers who go to Porto Rico will be armed with Mauser rifles captured at Santiago. It should make the Spaniards feel real bad to be shot with their own guns.

A Northern Bishop says he would rather see our soldiers at Santiago take yellow fever than beer. If this question were submitted to the boys they would probably risk the beer, as we think the Rev. gentleman would on a pinch.

An exchange informs us that the late Prof. Mueller, of Vienna, although blind of one eye, had mastered over 100 languages. If he had not lost that eye he might have mastered over 200 languages. This shows the intimate connection between eyes and languages.

The London *Times* rises to remark that Admiral Dewey "has played a difficult game with conspicuous ability." It seems to be pretty generally recognized that this gentleman has a quiet but sure way of getting there, and then not wasting much stationery in telling how he did it.

A Georgia Judge has recently decided that "when a man marries he does not put himself under an overseer. He is not to be a subordinate in his own family, but the head of it." He was talking Georgia law as he interpreted it, not relating his own experience, which in all probability would read very differently.

The Russians are great tea drinkers, but tea costs money in that country, so one Mr. Popoff concluded he would try the experiment of growing it and succeeded so well that the belief is now entertained that it will not be many years before Russia can grow all the tea she wants.

New Jersey has a horse-fly visitation. But the Jersey sport has lots of fun pitting the horse-fly against the Jersey mosquito, and watching the melee. When it comes to robust insects or apple-jack New Jersey doesn't take water.

Bouncing seems to be the order of the day with Sylvester Scovel. General Shafter bounced him from Cuba, and now the New York *World* curtly announces that he "is no longer connected with that newspaper."

A New York man visiting Chicago, mistook it for a rural hamlet and gave the waiter in a restaurant a $500 bill to get changed to pay for a $7 lunch. He is waiting yet for that waiter to come back with his change.

The new warship Kasagi, built at Philadelphia, for Japan, beats her contract time so much that the Japanese are stuck on her, and think they will want some more of the same kind.

Spain has more sunshine than any other country, but it doesn't get through the skin of the average Spaniard. He is of a murky temperament and persists in being that way.

The Secretary of the Navy admires Admiral Dewey's diplomacy. As an all-round hustler and level-headed gentleman Admiral Dewey fills the bill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Star—Boy wanted.
Rev. J. T. Betts—Lecture.
King Grocery Co—Sugar-cured hams.

LOCAL DOTS.

— There was a good sized crowd of people who went to Carolina Beach yesterday on the excursion given by the Ladies' Aid Society of Fifth Street M. E. Church.

— The steamer *Wilmington* will not make its 3 o'clock trip to-day on account of taking Bogart's excursion out to sea. The 5.15 and 7.30 trips will be made as usual.

— Dr. C. E. Taylor, president of Wake Forest College, will conduct divine service in the pavilion of the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville beach, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

— The Postal Telegraph Company is repairing its line between here and Fayetteville. A force of men is at present at work between Fayetteville and Elizabethtown, coming this way.

— Mr. McRee Hatch had his coat stolen yesterday afternoon at Hilton park. He had taken it off and laid it down without thinking that any one would get away with it. It contained some keys and letters.

— Mr. C. H. Heide, a well-known trucker and planter, was here yesterday and said that he had good news for partridge hunters. From what he has seen, the supply of birds will be quite abundant next Fall.

— Rev. J. T. Betts will give his stereopticon entertainment and lecture at the lecture room of the First Baptist Church Monday night. The entertainment is well worth the money charged for admission. See ad.

— The Atlantic Coast Line train, due here at 5.40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, did not arrive until 7.25. The delay was due to waiting at Wilson on train 23, which in turn was delayed by waiting for a train on the Pennsylvania railroad.

— Rev. H. R. Moseley, of Florence, S. C., will preach at the First Baptist Church next Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Moseley was for some time a missionary to Mexico, and it is probable that on Sunday night he will lecture on his missionary experiences.

— Shippers of foreign cargoes feel the war revenue tax quite materially. Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. yesterday cleared the Norwegian barque *Parnass* for Bristol, and as she registered over six hundred tons stamps to the amount of $10 had to be affixed, $5 to the shippers' manifest and $5 to the master.

— Quite a number of the Baptists of the city and several visiting members of the denomination went to Southport yesterday to attend an institute in progress there. In the party were Dr. C. E. Taylor, president of Wake Forest College; Rev. Jno. E. White, of Raleigh, and Revs. J. W. Kramer and F. H. Farrington, of this city.

LAURINBURG MURDER CASE.

The Prisoner Still in New Hanover Jail—Particulars as to the Murder Charged.

There have been no developments of special interest in the case of the negro who was arrested here Thursday evening charged with murder in Richmond county. The sheriff has been notified by telegraph and letter of the arrest. This was done by Squire R. H. Bunting, by whom the negro was committed.

It seems that the fellow's real name is not Tom Perry, but Ephraim Stubbs. The man he is charged with killing was William Zack. It appears that in April last Zack and Stubbs became involved in a quarrel on the streets of Laurinburg and Zack threw a rock at Stubbs. That night Stubbs went to Zack's house, threw a stone against it and as Zack came out fired two balls into his body. The wounded man did not live very long after he was shot and Stubbs has since evaded arrest.

The above is the story of the crime as told by Will Roper, colored, one of the negroes who caused Stubbs arrest. The prisoner contends that he is not Stubbs but Perry, as the name was published yesterday. Sheriff Smith, of Richmond county, is expected here on every train to take charge of or discharge the man. There are all sorts of reports about the reward offered for the murderer, the amount ranging from $25 to $350.

BOGART'S ANNUAL EXCURSION

Brings Five or Six Hundred Visitors to the City.

Borgart's annual excursion from Greensboro and Ramseur arrived yesterday at 3:40 P. M., with between five and six hundred passengers. They were brought in ten passenger coaches and there were in addition three baggage cars.

The *Compton* met the train and brought the excursionists to this side of the river, landing first at the Standard Oil Company's wharf. Here a good proportion of the crowd got off and took the Seacoast train for Wrightsville Beach. The *Compton* then moved down to the C. F. & Y. V., wharf where the remainder of the excursionists landed. Many of them took the pier trip on the *Wilmington* and enjoyed it immensely. To-day the *Wilmington* will take the excursionists and others out to sea, returning in time for them to leave for home at 6 P. M. to-day.

Last night Capt. E. D. Williams took out a party of the visitors on the *Marion* for fishing at the blackfish grounds.

Quarrelled With Squire Bornemann.

Yesterday ex-Deputy Sheriff William Guion, colored, and Squire G. W. Bornemann became involved in a considerable quarrel during the progress of a trial before Justice J. M. McGowan which resulted in Guion being arraigned before Justice Fowler and taxed with the costs in the case. It seems that a trial was in progress before 'Squire McGowan in which Guion was suing Sheriff Hewlett for costs claimed to be due him while he was serving as a deputy, and 'Squire Bornemann was a witness in the case and the quarrel grew out of the testimony. The trial was finally postponed and moved before Fred Rice, who will sit in judgment early next week.

Excursions Over the Coast Line.

There will be several excursions over the Atlantic Coast Line during the first two weeks of August. A few of them so far learned of are as follows:

Conway, to Willmington and Wrightsville Beach, August 4.
Rose Hill, to Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach, August 4.
Bennettsville, to Wilmington, August 5.
Rowland, to Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach, August 11.
Clinton, to Wilmington, August 11.
Concord, to Wilmington, August 11.
Mount Olive, to Wilmington, August 12.

With Justice Bornemann Yesterday.

Charlie Brice and Emma Moore, both colored, were before Justice G. W. Bornemann yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. As the expenses of the trial ran up considerably the justice thought the payment of costs sufficient punishment.

Edward Willis, colored, who preferred the charges against the other two individuals, became so boisterously exultant over their discomfiture that 'Squire Bornemann had to have him arrested. Willis then became sullen and nothing could be done with him except send him to jail.

Before Squire Fowler.

Four cases were tried before Justice Fowler yesterday. Two of the cases were peace warrants sworn out by Laura Brown, one against Charles Carroll and the other against Peggie Howard. Both cases were dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor. All the parties interested were colored.

The two other cases were for disorderly conduct, one against William Brown and the other against Louis Macbeth, both colored.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

PITTSBORO VS. WILMINGTON.

The O. A. N.'s Vanquished Again Yesterday on the Hilton Park Diamond. Was a Poor Game.

Wilmington's O. A. N. base ball team was vanquished yesterday afternoon by the Pittsboro team. There was a good attendance of Wilmington people and visitors to witness the game and all were somewhat disappointed. The playing was nothing extra on either side. Only seven innings were played by the O. A. N. team and eight by the visitors. The the game was called at 6.30 o'clock, the score stood 8 to 3 in favor of Pittsboro.

Mr. W. S. Johnson was the umpire and Mr. Edwin Metts kept the score. Both discharged their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner for the contending teams and their friends.

The personnel of both the Pittsboro and the O. A. N. teams together with the position each member played was published in yesterday's STAR and its reproduction in this connectian is not necessary.

COLORED EXCURSIONS YESTERDAY.

One from Clinton and the Other from Up the River.

The colored excursion from Clinton arrived yesterday by the Coast Line at about 10.45 o'clock. There were six coaches and about 350 people. One car was reserved for the use of white people and was comfortably filled. The excursion left last night on its return trip at 8 o'clock. The managers of the excursion were Walter Faison, William Royal, Francis Boon, and William Bunting.

The *Frank Sessoms* brought in a crowd of about 70 excursionists Thursday. These all left at 3.30 P. M. yesterday.

Second Adventists.

Mr. George H. James returned yesterday from Augusta, Ga., where he went several days since to attend a gathering of Second Adventists of the States east of the Mississippi. The Adventists were in session for the purpose of organizing the Southern Advent Christian Association. Rev. J. A. Cargile, of Alabama, was elected president and Mr. Geo. H. James, of Wilmington, secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and their report was adopted.

A publication society was also organized in connection with the association. Elder J. A. Cargile, of Alabama, was elected president; W. C. Rhoades, Augusta, vice president; Geo. H. James, Wilmington, secretary; J. S. Du Bose, South Carolina, treasurer; A. B. Cargyle, Alabama, editor and business manager; J. P. King, B. W. Sineath and J. A. Cargile, associate editors.

A Bridge Over the Scuppernong River.

Capt. W. E. Craighill, corps of engineers of the United States Army, heard argument yesterday by Judge James E. Shepherd, of Raleigh, and J. E. Alexander, Esq., of Winston, as to whether or not the draw of a government bridge over the Scuppernong river, near Edenton, N. C., should be made wider or not. Judge Shepherd appeared for J. W. Browning, Treasurer and Manager of the Browning Company, who petitioned that the draw be made wider so as to allow boats of his company to pass. Mr. Alexander appeared for the board of commissioners of Chowan county who asked that the bridge be left as it is.

Capt. Craighill was merely instructed to make investigation of the matter. It will finally be decided by the Secretary of War.

Says He Was Not Boisterous.

Justice G. W. Bornemann was indignant yesterday afternoon at the report that he had used boisterous language in Justice McGowan's court. He brought a witness into the STAR office last night and had him to testify before a reporter that 'Squire Bornemann had done nothing more serious than to direct him (the witness, A. Fleming, colored) not to answer a question put to him. Fleming testified further that upon this remark Judge Bornemann was roundly abused. His testimony shows that Justice Bornemann's demeanor was perfectly quiet and orderly.

Eye Seriously Injured.

James Bolton, colored, was arrested yesterday, charged with assault upon Rosa King, colored, with a stick. The offence is claimed to have been committed yesterday morning. The most serious injury the woman sustained was in her eye. At the request of the physician who is attending her the trial of Bolton has been postponed until Tuesday of next week, in order that the extent of her injuries may be ascertained. Justice Price, colored, is to sit in judgment.

Chapter of Orphans Coming.

A singing class of orphans from the Masonic Orphanage at Oxford is expected here Sunday and will give a concert at the Opera House Monday night. They will intertain at Goldsboro Saturday night and come directly here Sunday morning. While here they will be the guests of the Masons of Wilmington. Mr. James W. Monroe is conducting the correspondence with the orphanage authorities and will be quite active in their entertainment while here.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circution of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB HOP.

The Regular Friday Night Hop Thoroughly Successful and Largely Attended—Visitors in Attendance.

The Atlantic Yacth Club House on Ocean View Beach was a scene of much gayety last evening it being the occasion of the regular weekly hop of the club. One of the largest crowds of the season was in attendance. A fine orchestra was present and discoursed delightful music, during the entire evening. The spacious dance hall was crowded with merry dancers until the last train at 11:30 o'clock left the beach. All present voted the hop one of the most successful of the season. The visitors in attendance were: Miss Sue Gunning, Miss Lenna Neville, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Clark, Miss Bridgers, Tarboro; Miss Settle, Greensboro; Miss Tayloe, Miss Mary Tayloe, Miss Emily Gallagher, Washington; Miss Pierce, Warsaw. Messrs. H. R. Chears, New Orleans; W. W. Pierce, Warsaw; John Tate, Greensboro.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. J. T. Bland, of Burgaw, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. T. H. Holmes, of Clinton, spent yesterday and last night here.

— Mr. B. H. Cozart, Jr., of Wilson, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Maxton *Scottish Chief*—Mrs. Ratcliffe, of Wilmington, is here, the guest of Mrs. W. B. Harker.

— Yoeman W. S. Bernard, of the *Nantucket*, is expected here Monday morning on a short furlough.

— Mr. E. M. Hobbs, the clever proprietor of the Murphy House, Clinton, N. C., was here yesterday.

— Mr. J. D. Swinson, a prominent business man of Warsaw, was among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mr. L. B. Barbrey, wife and son, of Clinton, were registered at The Orton yesterday and are now on the beach.

— Mr. Claude Elam, son of Editor Elam of the Greensboro *Record*, arrived in the city yesterday on the excursion.

— Mrs. J. H. Prince and two daughters, Misses Lula and Berta, of Greensboro, are visiting friends in Wilmington.

— James Campbell and Ida Baland, colored, were granted a marriage license yesterday by Register of Deeds Norwood.

— Mr. A. F. Messick, of Winston, arrived in the city yesterday to visit his wife, who is spending some time on Ocean View beach.

— The STAR is very glad to hear that Mr. Chauncey G. Southerland has sufficiently recovered from a long illness to drive down the street yesterday.

— Ex-Judge James E. Shepherd, of Raleigh, will spend Sunday on Ocean View beach and return to Raleigh Monday. He is here on professional business.

— Mr. Magnus B. Shrier, formerly of this city but now a prosperous shoe merchant of Greensboro, arrived in the city yesterday accompanied by his betrothed, Miss Minnye Bendheim, of Alexandria, Va. They are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Shrier.

— Mr. J. W. Barnes, Sr., travelling representative of J. P. Moyer & Co., of Philadelphia, returned to the city yesterday, after spending some time in Georgia in the interest of his firm. He shipped over 8,000 crates of peaches from the section in which he was located.

DUPLIN DEMOCRACY.

Puts a Strong Ticket in the Field Early Which Will Win.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

KENANSVILLE, July 28.

During the last ten years such a Democratic convention as was held here yesterday has not been seen in Duplin. There was a large attendance from all over the county and every delegate had his head set for a good ticket, which is as follows: Endorsed for Senate, I. F. Hill; nominated for House, James O. Carr; for Sheriff, Leonidas Middleton; for Clerk, Herbert Smith; for Register of Deeds, B. F. Pearsall; for County Commissioners, Jacob O. Carr, Jno. L. James, and P. H. Kornegay.

Captain L. T. Hicks, of Faison, was made permanent chairman, and Messrs. L. A. Beasley, Jno. A. Gavin, Jr., and J. A. Ferrell (representation of Sampson Democrat) were elected permanent secretaries. The convention was a very enthusiastic one and perfect harmony prevailed. Encouraging reports came in from all over the county and Duplin will be swung back in the Democratic column in November.

The Postoffice Gardener.

Mr. J. L. Callahan, the postoffice gardener, is receiving praise from all sides for his energy and perseverence in beautifying the postoffice premises. The green at the rear of the building has been made almost to bloom like a rose. He has mowed it regularly and placed beautiful flowers at suitable intervals.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Great Democratic Gathering in Johnston County—Engineers' Excursion to Norfolk—The Second Regiment.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.

The *Christian Sun*, the official organ of the Christian Church in North Carolina, to-day moved its press, outfit, business and editorial office to Elon College, from which place it will be published in the future. Editor Maffitt has made no announcement of the change and this information has caused some little surprise. It is said that he will become a member of the faculty of Elon College, during the next year. It has long been the desire of certain leaders in the Christian Church to have this change made, as Elon College is considered headquarters for their denominational work.

The Raleigh engineers have just completed arrangements for an excursion on a grand scale. It will leave Wilmington on the morning of August 29th, and will go to Norfolk via Raleigh on a fast schedule. They have put the rate so low that passengers will be easily obtained everywhere. The manager, Mr. W. T. Horton, of Raleigh, has had great experience running excursions, and promises to make a great success of this one.

Those who attended the convention at Smithfield yesterday say Democracy was never stronger in Johnston county. More than 2,500 people attended the speaking. It is conceded that a majority of the voters in the county were present at the convention.

Recently a thousand-pound projectile that had been fired through twelve inches of armor plate was placed in the State museum. To-day there is a twelve-inch coast defence gun at the Seaboard freight depot, en route to Charleston for the defence of that harbor. Hundreds of people have inspected the gun.

Ensign R. H. Cowan, assistant paymaster in the navy, has been given headquarters on the auxiliary gunboat Lebanon. His present headquarters will be Key West.

The four companies of the Second regiment that go to St. Simon's Island are disappointed. It develops that no other troops are there and the place is an unusually dead one.

Church Notices.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Services in St. John's Church to-morrow, 8th Sunday after Trinity, by the rector. Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 7.45 and 11 A. M. Sunday School, 5 P. M.

First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D. Divine service at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8.15 P. M. The public cordially invited.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. F. H. Farrington, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Fifth Street M. E. Church, South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunningim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.00 p. Sunday School at 4.00 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. P. C. Morton, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7.15 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society every Wednesday night. Sewing School Tuesday and Saturday at 3.30 to 4.00 p. m.

Brooklyn Baptist Church, corner Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. J. W. Kramer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.00 p. m. Weekly Prayer and Praise meeting Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to all services.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. A. P. Tyer, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Bladen Street Methodist E. Church, Southwest corner of Bladen and Fifth streets, Rev. G. D. Langston, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the morning services. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. Class meeting 3 o'clock p. m. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Thursday evening at 8.00 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to these services.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REV. J. T. BETTS

Will give a very entertaining and instructive LECTURE on Monday night, August 1st, in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church. The LECTURE will be ILLUSTRATED with many views, using the revolving light.

Admission, 10 and 15 Cents.
jy 30 2t

BOY WANTED.

A Boy who knows how to run Job Presses is wanted at the **Star Office.** Apply to Foreman this (Saturday) morning. jy 30 1t

A FINE LOT OF
Sugar Cured Hams
AT
10c Per Pound.

THE
N. C. Hams at 12 1-2c
are not quite all gone, but nearly so.
THE KING GROCERY CO.
'Phone 337 B. F. KING, MANAGER. Fourth Street Bridge.
jy 30 tf

The Unlucky Corner.

Come Quick, Before the Deal is Off. It is only

An Advertising Scheme.

10 lbs Best Granulated Sugar.....65c
1 " J. & S. Roasted Laguyra Coffee 25c
1 " W. M. Roasted Java Coffee.....30c
1 " Mixed Tea (Good).....50c
1 doz. North Carolina Roe Herring, 25c
1 lb Clover Hill Butter (Best).....25c
$2.20
All For $1.59.
S. W. SANDERS.
jy 28 tf

New Flour.

175 Barrels Flour.
100 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
75 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
50 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
50 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent.
450 Bushels Peanuts.
375 Kegs Nails.
250 Bundles Hoop Iron.
W. B. Cooper,
Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 29 tf

BUSINESS LOCALS
IN "THE MORNING STAR"
COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?

WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped. Charles Street Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD. su we sa jy 24 1m

FOR RENT.

The Cantwell House,
corner Sixth and Market streets. Nine rooms; modern improvements.
Possession given October 1st. Apply to
jy 26 tf **D. O'Connor.**

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.
West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 28tf Goldsboro, N. C.

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
Consignments of all kinds solicited. Cattle a specialty. Naval stores and Cotton.
Wanted at Once
A Double-Entry Bookkeeper.
107 North Water street.
jy 28 1m R. R. LOVE & BRO.

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 5.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 26 tf

Turnip Seed.
All Varieties.
FRESH LOT
JUST RECEIVED.

Guaranteed Rock Bottom Prices.
J. Hicks Bunting,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 30 tf

Piano Prices.

Many People Pay Twice the Value of the Piano

When they buy because they are not posted as to prices, nor the quality of the goods.

You Can Buy a Lester Piano,

such as was recently used at the Y. M. C. A. for $325 cash or $350 on instalments. We have other good PIANOS still much lower.

Our Famous "Sohmer" Piano

can be bought from $300 upwards.

Cabinet Organs

proportionately low as to prices and a large stock.

E. VAN LAER,
409 and 404 North Fourth Street.
je 4 tf tu th sa

ARE YOU WHITE?

Along with Christianity we can conquer the world, commercially and otherwise long before we CONQUER CUBA.

We Are Offering

"Cuban Blossom" Cigars,
"Renown,"
"Topical Twist-head,"

Altogether superior to any CIGARS sold for 5 cents, the sale of which on this market runs into hundreds of thousands. SMOKERS ask for these brands and take no substitute, as the substitute only makes more money for the seller. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Vollers & Hashagen,
General Provision Dealers for sale of Meats, Lard, Canned Meats, Corn, &c.
jy 17 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

W. S. W.
JUL 24 1898

WE CAN MAKE YOU A
Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps
AT SHORT NOTICE.
Line Daters Only 30c by Mail Post Paid.
Check Protectors,
SEALS, AND STOCK CERTIFICATES, HALF TONE ENGRAVINGS.
Autograph Stamps, Air Cushion Stamps,
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,
15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.
Bell 'Phone 240. jy 24 tf

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB,

as well as the farmer's big, fat steer, sheep and poultry, is finding its way now into our market every day. We will cut, trim and prepare as tender, juicy and succulent a Steak, Chop or Roast as you have ever eaten, and guarantee that you will find our Lamb, Veal, Beef or Mutton as dainty and tempting a meal as you can find in hot weather.
jy 30 tf **I. B. RHODES.**

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Monday, July 25th.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.
Leave Wilmington every day, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.
Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.
Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 9.30 P. M.
9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.
Fare on 9.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.
jy 26 tf **J. W. Harper.**

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

COTTON MILL LABOR.

Thursday we wrote about the embarrassed condition of the cotton manufacturing industry of the Eastern States and the expedients for temporary relief resorted to. This embarrassment affects not only the mill operators, but the operatives, and affecting them must, of course, seriously affect the communities of which they form a considerable part. So intimately connected are the various industries, and so mutually dependent upon each other that one of the leading industries cannot be seriously affected without more or less affecting others, and these still others in their turn. When the mills find themselves overcropping the market with goods, the demand falling off and find themselves compelled to sell at a figure which leaves little or no margin for profit, the first resort to save themselves is to economize by a reduction in the wages of operatives, so that it is the toiler in the mills who is among the first to feel the reverses of his employer. This has been going on in New England ever since the competition with the Southern mills became keen.

Twenty years ago the average weaver could earn from $12 to $15 a week, now he can't earn more than $6 or 7, or not more than half as much as he did then. Unfortunately for him his living expenses have not decreased in proportion. His house rent is as high as it was then, his fuel as high if not higher, his taxes, (if he has anything to be taxed) are as heavy if not heavier. Some things may have been somewhat reduced in price, but the principal articles of food which he must buy every day cost more now than they did then. One of the results of this was that when these reductions of wages began the native operatives resisted and then the places of many of them were filled by imported Canadians who were willing to work for the wages offered, which were somewhat more than the wages they received in Canada. This has been going on for years the native workmen decreasing in number and the imported Canadians increasing until now nearly nine-tenths of the mill operatives are Canadians. The native operatives have either migrated or sought employment in other industries.

This suggests something which shows the falsity of the assertion that the protective tariff is mainly to protect the American workman from the competition of foreign cheap labor, or "pauper labor," as it is called, and insure him steady employment and good wages. That's what the protectionists, from the stump and through their organs, tell the people who work in the protected industries. The cotton manufacturing industry of New England is protected. A committee appointed by the manufacturers went to Washington and stated the figures they wanted, and their figures were put into the Dingley bill. It was a tariff, as far as they were concerned, drafted by themselves and was in every way eminently satisfactory. The classes of goods made in the South are not protected, or if so merely nominally, because, as alleged, European goods do not compete with these, and therefore they do not need protection.

While the committee was in Washington fixing up the cotton goods schedule to suit themselves, and as asserted to protect their employes from cheap European labor, eighty-nine per cent. of the employes in their mills were imported from Canada and were working at the spindles and looms from which the low wages paid had driven out the native employes who filled these mills before the reduction policy was adopted. Wages have got to that low figure now that even the easily satisfied Canadian protests, rebels and strikes when there is an attempt at further reduction, and then he is locked out until empty larders and short rations force a surrender.

It is alleged that the New England mills pay higher wages than the Southern mills do, but the wages are only nominally higher, and it frequently happens that operatives in Southern mills actually earn more and receive more pay than the same class of operatives do in the New England mills; but even at wages thirty per cent. lower, which is the alleged average difference of wages in the Southern and Northern mills, the Southern operative is the better paid of the two, and at the end of the year, if he be thrifty, will have more money laid away. It costs him less money to support his family comfortably, and he can support them more comfortably on a small sum than the Northern operative can on a larger sum. His house rent is less, generally about enough to pay a reasonable interest on the actual cost of the house. He has, if he desires it, a garden spot sufficiently large to raise all the vegetables he needs for his family. His fuel is abundant and doesn't cost more than a third of what it costs in the North. His meats do not cost half as much, and groceries are about the same, if not less, so that take it all around he lives for at least thirty per cent. less than the Northern operative can, and lives better, so that practically he receives as much pay.

On this showing, which is supported by the facts, what an easy matter it would be if the South ever find it necessary to draw upon the East for labor for her mills to persuade these New England operatives who cannot earn more than from $6 to $7 a week and have to pay from $6 to $8 a month house rent, with other things in proportion, to pull up stakes and move South, where they are sure of steady employment the whole year 'round, and run no risks of lost time by strikes and lock-outs? That is what we will see some of these days, a big migration of Eastern mill operatives to the South.

MINOR MENTION.

Congressman White's black leaven is working. The fermentation is progressing and the colored brethren are beginning to insist that their white allies tote fair and make a more equable division of the spoils of office with the cohorts who do the voting and win the victories. Chatham county isn't in the black belt proper, but the colored brother up there has begun to feel his importance and to assert it, as shown by the following, which we clip from the Pittsboro *Record*:

"The *Record* is reliably informed that at a meeting recently held in New Hope township the Rev. Dr. Charles Hackney, a well known colored political parson, made a speech, in which he demanded more offices for his race. He said that the colored voters of Chatham are not satisfied with their treatment by their white political allies, and that they must have some of the county offices. He said that they would demand and be satisfied with nothing less than one colored county commissioner and one colored member of the Legislature, and that they ought to have also a colored Congressman. This speech, or demand, was received with loud applause by the colored people present."

The negroes of Montgomery county have also become dissatisfied at the stinginess which their white allies show in dividing with them, and have called a convention to nominate a black county ticket. This may bring the paleface Republicans to taw for they wouldn't be a little potato in the hill without their black supporters. Thus it goes. The encouragement the negroes have received from the present administration has emboldened White to take the aggressive and the colored men who have a hankering for office to increase their demands and insist on being heard.

* * *

The Government of Germany owns about 11,000,000 acres of forest lands from which it derives a revenue of about $20,000,000 a year. Private individuals own about 20,000,000 from which they derive about as much as the State does. For half a century the revenue from these forests has been increasing, and yet the forests are not destroyed but are in better condition and more valuable now than they were half a century ago. But this is because they are taken care of; forestry is studied, understood and practiced, and instead of destroying the forests, as we do in this country, and as has been done in other countries, they take care of them, cut only such timber as is fit to be cut and let the smaller timber grow. They thin out where too thick and thus give the trees room to grow and soil to support them. The wasteful havoc in our forests has drawn attention to this subject in this country and the result has been that a number of States have taken steps to preserve their forest reservations, and to add to those they have. As far as we know, no attention has yet been given to this subject in the South because our timber is still plentiful, so plentiful that it is sold to lumbermen and speculators from other States at a ridiculously low price; but this is the time to take measures to protect and preserve this valuable heritage before it is destroyed and beyond the reach of protection. Properly protected our forests may become a source of inexhaustible wealth, and that without labor or the investment of an additional dollar.

* * *

Admiral Sampson may be a good commander, a brave captain, a clever tactician, and all that, but there is no questioning the fact that he has fallen immensely in public estimation since he sent his first telegram announcing the destruction of Cervera's fleet in which he, to the surprise of the public, made no mention of Commander Schley, who was in command of the attacking ships, Admiral Sampson being eight miles distant when the fight began. The generous construction was that this was an unintentional omission, and that in his later report he would do Commodore Schley full justice. That report has been submitted but although very lengthy and minute in detail, Commodore Schley's name occurs but once in it, and then only in a cold, formal way. When he warms up enough to especially commend any one it is to praise Lieutenant Wainwright for his brave attack on the two torpedo boat destroyers with his converted yacht, the Gloucester, which praise, by the way, was well deserved. The report leaves the impression that Admiral Sampson is disposed to take to himself the credit of the destruction of the fleet, as he had signalled when several miles away "to close up" on the Spanish ships, which any captain who knew his business would have done and as the attacking ships did do, and had every one of the Spanish ships beached when the Admiral's ship steamed up. As far as doing Schley justice the full report is as disappointing as the first brief dispatch was and does as little credit to Admiral Sampson as a generous, chivalrous commander.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The trial of Senator Kenney, of Delaware, for wrecking a national bank has resulted in a hung jury. Senator Kenney may yet be the Populist candidate for the Presidency on a platform of "smash the national banks."—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

—— The performances of the United States cruisers New Orleans and Topeka, both of which are English built and armed vessels, are calculated to inspire Americans with a proper respect for British naval and ordnance construction.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— The 254 Spanish prisoners en route for home who gave three tremendous cheers as they passed one of our gunboats in New York harbor will make first-rate peace missionaries in their fatherland. The war has been an introduction, with some pretty rough handshaking; and the better the Spaniards know us the more their hearts warm toward us.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— Lieutenant Hobson is proving himself a useful officer as well as a brilliant one. There may not be so much glory in raising the Colon as in sinking the Merrimac, but there will be more substantial service in it, and the fact that he was selected by Admiral Sampson to direct so difficult and important a work shows that he is appreciated for something besides daredevil bravery.—*Philadeldhia Ledger, Ind.*

— Trouble in Prospect—"This war will cause much suffering next Winter." "In what way?" "The women read so much war news that they aren't making half the usual quantity of jam."—*Chicago Record.*

Suffered 20 Years.

MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Headache bad? Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILLS. CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Monroe *Journal*: Two white men and a negro were yesterday brought before Mayor Covington charged with having broken into a box car at Hamlet and stealing thirty-seven pair of pants. They were captured at Stouts by the railroad detective. They were committed to jail to be taken to Richmond county.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: A colored man named John Spence, who was engaged as a distiller at one of the whiskey stills of the county, was found dead this morning sitting in a chair at the home of a colored man in this city. He had been sitting there since early in the evening yesterday, and the man at whose house he was thought him drunk and allowed him to continue his seat unmolested and went to bed. This morning on waking he found Spence still sitting in the chair and on attempting to arouse him discoverd that he was dead, cold and stiff. He immediately reported the matter to the authorities. There is no question that Spence died a natural death, due to some sudden cause, doubtless heart disease.

— Wadesboro *Messenger-Intelligencer*: Senator Pritchard has at last made good his promise to State Senator Odom, by securing for him a good office. Odom has been appointed forest inspector at a salary of $6.50 a day and expenses. The duties of the office, we understand, will take him to Idaho. It will be remembered that Odom betrayed his party and voted for Pritchard for United States Senator. —— Miss Bet Henry died suddenly at the residence of her brother, Mr. B. V. Henry, in Lilesville township, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Miss Henry, together with other members of the family, were sitting on the front porch engaged in conversation when she suddenly dropped from her chair and died instantly. The deceased, who was about 55 years old, had been a sufferer from heart disease for some time.

— Weldon *News*: The Seaboard Air Line trains now run over the new road, recently constructed, leaving old Gaston to the right, going from this point. The new piece of road leaves the old track this side of Gaston and comes back to the old road at the House place, where the new Gaston depot is now located. The naw road bed straightens out the track and avoids the dangerous curve at Gaston and the heavy grade. The new road bed is of easy grade and about one-half mile is saved by the short cut. Work on the new depot buildings is being pushed rapidly and the new Gaston will be quite a pretty little station. —— A colored man, named Joe Williams, was found tied to a pine tree, near Scotland Neck last Saturday morning, cold in death and a bullet hole in the back of his head showed how he had come to his death. There was another bullet hole in the back. The man had been tied to the tree and then shot to death. Some say the men who did the lynching were colored men, others think otherwise, but nothing definite can be learned. This is the first lynching ever before known in Halifax county, and the best people of the county greatly deplore the occurrence.

TWINKLINGS.

— Bobby—"Paw, what is a coquette?" Mr. Ferry—"A coquette is a woman who syndicates her affections."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— "I don't care," quoted old Gruffleigh, "who makes the laws of a nation, so long as I don't hear their songs."

— "Maud married a man good deal older than she, I hear." "Older? He is twice her real age and three times her given age."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Greymair—"My wife is such a thoughtful woman." Betterhaws—"So's mine. You couldn't imagine all the things she thinks about me if I happen to be detained down town."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Granby—"He said that people eat too much flour bread; that there is nothing so wholesome or so nutritious as corn meal. What do you think of that?" Dandy—"Think he is in the corn meal business."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Hostess—"Dear me! the conversation is flagging. What can we do to amuse our guests?" Host—"I don't know, unless we leave the drawing room for a few minutes and give them a chance to talk about us."

— "No, father," the fair girl said, "Mr. Allingham may not be rich, but his heart is in the right place." "Humph!" remarked the crustly old doctor, "you've had your ear against it."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— "So you think it absolutely necessary to have bicycle shoes on when you ride your wheel, do you?" asked the cheerful idiot. "Of course," said the youngest boarder. "Then, would you wear horse shoes when you rode a horse."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Let me in, dearie," he said rather unsteadily, at 3:30 A. M. "Repeat the sentence, 'Schley simply swiped Cervera off the sea,' first," she replied from the upper window."—*Philadelphia North American.*

— The Soldiers's Mother—"I got a letter from George to-day, and he is grumbling about the victuals in the army." The Soldier's Wife—"I am glad to hear that he is making himself at home."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— She was in great distress. "What's the matter?" inquired her brother. "Everything seems to be against me," she sobbed. "I freckle so easily mother says there's no need of my staying at the seashore more than a day or two."—*Washington Star.*

—— Editor Godkin pays a high tribute to the influence of Editor Hearst by informing an English newspaper that Mr. Hearst brought on the war. It is a higher tribute, perhaps, than Editor Godkin intended to pay.—*Atlanta Constitution, Dem.*

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

KELP GATHERERS.

THE IRISH PEOPLE WHO DWELL ON THE ISLAND OF MYNISH.

Rude Cabins Which a Rude and Untutored Folk Call Home—Their Vocation Not a Very Remunerative One, but They Are Strong and Healthy Men.

Right on the western borders of the land, and upon the numerous islands and peninsulas which are the common natural features of this broken part of the Irish coast, the kelp gatherers live. In a certain sense they seem to be an amphibious sort of folk and draw their sustenance, apparently always more or less scanty and precarious, from sea and land alike. Let us picture their existence for a moment, such as we may see it on the island of Mynish, not far from Roundstone bay, off the Galway coast. Imagine an island, about 12 miles in circumference, connected with the mainland by a kind of viaduct recently constructed by government, low lying and wind swept by the numerous gales of ocean, but crowded with a population of several hundred human beings. Every little cove or bay will have its cluster of cottages, with their fishing boats anchored close by, ready to run down the bay for mackerel or to fetch a load of kelp from the neighboring rocks when wind and weather permit.

The surface of the island itself, which is strewn with huge granite stones and bowlders, is parceled out with the most exact and scrutinizing jealousy, and if you attempt a short cut across country from one point to another your way is blocked by a continual succession of loosely constructed stone walls serving as partitions between an innumerable series of diminutive plots. So intricate and puzzling is the arrangement of these plots that you are not at all surprised to hear that they are a source of litigation between the owners of the cottages, who are very fond of invoking the law in spite of their poverty stricken condition.

"Cottages" we call them, for the sake of courtesy, but whereas the word "cottage" calls up in the English sense some bright and picturesque surroundings and some appearance of comfort these cottages or cabins of the kelp gatherers suggest every kind of discomfort. The walls are built of the undressed granite blocks picked up from the surface of the island and loosely put together according to the rules of a very primitive masonry. But the roof is sometimes of sod, and more often of reed. The absurd contrast between the strength and stability of the walls and the feeble character of the roof strikes the eye immediately. The floors are of very unsatisfactory character, as they are simply uneven pavements with muddy interstices and calculated to retain every kind of filth and abomination. It would be almost impossible to sweep these floors clean even if there existed the will to do it.

If there is any glass, it is simply mortised into some little chink, and window frames are unknown—partly because wood is scarce and expensive and partly because the fisher folk do not desire a window that will open.

As far as accommodation is concerned, there are only two rooms on the ground floor—one to be used as a kitchen and sitting room, the other to sleep in, no matter the number of the family party. Sometimes there is a kind of loft overhead on the kitchen, where some of the occupants can sleep. Outside there is no pigsty or cowshed or any other "office" which we are accustomed to connect with the ideas of comfort and decency. In cold and rough weather the pig and even the cow are admitted to the hospitality of the hearth, and this accounts for their very friendly and sociable character. As far as "rint" is concerned, the kelper cannot complain greatly, as it is a judicial "rint" and he cannot be ejected, no matter how he lives, as long as the rent is paid.

Sometimes a kelper has a right to a common adjoining and can run a few black faced sheep and some of the black cattle of the country, and whenever he is in a position to save money he prefers to put it in stock rather than to commit it to the keeping of a savings bank. Here and there on the island you may chance across a little circle of stone in a retired nook. You need not puzzle long over it as if it were some archæological find, for it is simply the foundation of a kelp stack that has been piled up inside it, and the calcined appearance of the stones, together with the ashes around them, will immediately reveal its use to you. Far away along the windings of some distant cove you will often see the smoke of these kelp fires rolling heavily out to sea, and the kelp stacks themselves are among the common objects of the seashore, with the long trailing kelp weed drooping down their sides. These have been won with much labor from the deep, and the yearly wage paid to the Mynish islanders by the kelp company is nearly £2,000.

Kelp is, indeed, the main source of their wealth, and many a voyage has to be taken before a ton of kelp is procured. The weed burns down to a viscous, gelatinous mass under the action of the fire and then cools down to hard and rugged blocks. The kelpers live on fish, milk, tea, bread and eggs chiefly, but seldom on butchers' meat and bacon, for the pig is really the "jintleman that pays the rint." Still, in spite of hardships, the kelpers are strong and healthy men. They would make splendid recruits for the navy, but if they leave their native rocks they find their way to the United States or our colonies.—St. James Gazette.

After the Elopement.

Artie—Darling, you have no idea how anxious I was while you were coming down the rope ladder. I was so afraid you had not fastened it securely above.

Susie—You needn't have been alarmed, dear. Papa tied the knot for me. Pick Me Up.

Motherly Solicitude.

Miss Ante—It's funny about our old cat. We can't keep her away from the poker table.

Mr. Age—Nothing strange abqut that. Naturally she's looking after the "kitty."—New York Tribune.

Spain has 22,966 elementary schools, but only 41 per cent of the children receive even the rudiments of an education. The teachers receive only $25 to $400 per year, and most of them are unable to collect that.

It is said that it costs $23.89 an acre to raise wheat in Massachusetts.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00 Every bottle guaranteed. †

ARMORED PLANTS.

Thorns and Spies That Protect Plants From Their Enemies.

"Plants and Their Enemies" is the title of an article by Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., in St. Nicholas. Mr. Kearney says:

There are a thousand things that threaten the well being and even the life of every tree and shrub and lowly herb. Too much heat or too little works great harm to plants. Then there are all manner of wasting diseases caused by other tiny plants called fungi and bacteria. Many large animals, as horses and cows and sheep, live by grazing the herbage and grass or browsing the foliage of trees and shrubs. Of course they greatly injure the plants they feed upon and therefore many plants are in one way or another protected against such attacks.

Did you ever stop to think why thistles are so well armed with sharp prickles or why the ugly roadside nettles are furnished with stinging hairs? Notice cattle grazing in a field where thistles or nettles grow. See how careful they are to let those disagreeable plants alone. That is the reason for the stings and the spines. See this honey locust tree bristling with its horrid array of three pointed thorns. What animal is brave enough to try to rob it of its leaves or great pods? Hawthorns, too, and rosebushes and blackberry briers all have their sharp little swords and daggers to defend themselves against browsing animals.

Out on the wide, hot deserts of Arizona and New Mexico those odd plants, the cactuses, grow in great numbers. Some of them take strange shapes—tall, fluted columns, branching candelabra or mere round balls, like the melon cactus. They are almost the only plants that grow in some parts of that country, and there is always plenty of sap inside their tough skins. To the hungry and thirsty creatures that roam those dreary wastes in search of food and water they are very tempting. Were they not in some way protected these cactuses would soon be entirely destroyed, but nature has made them to be like strong forts or great armored battleships among plants. They are guarded by all sorts of sharp spines and prickles and fine hairs that burn when they get into the flesh.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6¼ @	6¼
Standard	7 @	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℘ ℔	12 @	12¼
Sides ℘ ℔	@	8
Shoulders ℘ ℔	@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℘ ℔	6¼ @	6¼
Shoulders ℘ ℔	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New Mork, each	@	1 20
New City, each	@	1 10
BEESWAX ℘ ℔	@	24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℘ M	5 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℘ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	50
Virginia Meal	@	50
COTTON TIES—℘ bundle	@	80
CANDLES—℘ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
CHEESE—℘ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	@	11
State	10½ @	12
COFFEE—℘ ℔—		
Laguyra	12 @	16
Rio	8 @	9
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℘ yard	@	5¼
Yarns, ℘ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℘ dozen	11 @	12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℘ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℘ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℘ barrel	@	3 50
Mullets, ℘ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℘ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℘ ℔	5 @	10
" Extra	4 35 @	4 50
FLOUR—℘ ℔—		
Low grade	@	3 50
Choice	@	3 75
Straight	4 25 @	4 50
First Patent	@	5 25
GLUE—℘ ℔	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℘ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	38 @	40
Oats, Rust Proof	@	45
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES—℘ ℔—		
Green	@	8
Dry	@	12
HAY, ℘ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	80 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	90
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℘ ℔	1½ @	2
LARD, ℘ ℔—		
Northern	5½ @	7¼
North Carolina	6 @	10½
LIME, ℘ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℘ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℘ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	25
Barbadoes in barrels	@	25
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels	@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	12 @	15
NAILS, ℘ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40 @	1 50
PORK, ℘ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	12 00
Rump	@	12 00
Prime	@	11 50
ROPE, ℘ ℔	10 @	22
SALT, ℘ sack Alum	@	1 10
Liverpool	@	70
Lisbon	@	
American	@	70
On 125 ℘ Sacks	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℘ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℘ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½ @	5¾
Standard A	@	5⅝
White Extra C	@	5
Extra C, Golden	@	4¾
C, Yellow	@	4½
SOAP, ℘ ℔—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℘ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℘ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℘ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x24 Heart	5 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℘ ℔	@	6
WHISKEY, ℘ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00
WOOL ℘ ℔—Unwashed	8 @	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 92½c per bbl for Strained and 97½c for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, firm, 25½, 25c bid; rosin firm, 1.20, $1.25; tar quiet, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	205
Rosin	304
Tar	200
Crude turpentine	75

Receipts same day last year—337 casks spirits turpentine, 940 bbls rosin, 135 bbls tar, 81 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 3-16 cts. ℘ lb		
Good Ordinary	4¾	"	"
Low Middling	5 3-16	"	"
Middling	5⅝	"	"
Good Middling	5⅞	"	"

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—6 bales; same day last year, 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60 to 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spansh 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five-inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-six, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy; actual business in bankers' bills 485@485¼ for demand; 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486. Commercial bills 482½. Silver certificates 58¼@59½. Bar silver 58⅜. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 126¼; do. coupon, 127¼; U. S. 4's 110@111; do. coupon, 110½@111½; U. S. 2's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼@112¼; do. 5's, coupon, 112¼@113¾. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Rosin quiet; strained, common to good, $1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine firm at 27@27½c.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 791 casks; receipts 1,727 casks. Rosin firm; sales 2,264 barrels; receipts 3,956 barrels; prices: A, B, C, D $1 00, E $1 05, F $1 15, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 55; window glass $1 80, water white $2 00.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—yesterday's advance of 5 to 7 points was lost this morning before 12 o'clock, as cables were a disappointment and weather conditions in the Mississippi valley and eastern States and Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory were officially forecasted for an improvement—a cessation of rains in the one case and the presence of showers to rains in the other being just the conditions needed. Cotton recently purchased on crop complaints came out freely during the morning. There was greater courage shown by the bear contingent; the selling for short account became an important factor. The market was finally quiet at a net loss of 7 to 6 points.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet; August 5.86c, September 5.90c, October 5.93c, November 5.96c, December 5.99c, January 6.03c, February 6.06c; March 6.10c, April 6.13c, May 6.17c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c; middling gulf 6 5-16c; sales 2,032 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts — bales; exports to the Continent 100 bales; sales 2,032 bales; sales to spinners 226 bales; stock (actual) 926,698 bales.

Weekly—Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 3,068 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,412 bales; exports to France 965 bales; exports to the Continent 3,199 bales; forwarded 1,973 bales; sales 9,889 bales; sales to spinners 469 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,283 bales; exports to the Continent 5,109 bales; stock 257,879 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 11,716 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,260 bales; exports to France 2,648 bales; exports to the Continent 8,410 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,502,360 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,466,006 bales; exports to France 815,208 bales; exports to the Continent 2,960,919 bales.

July 29.—Galveston, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 356 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 5⅞c, net receipts 188 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receipts 297 bales; Boston, dull but steady at 6 1-16c, net receipts 82 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts 6 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 5-16c, net receipts 47 bales; Savannah, steady at 5 11-16c, net receipts 441 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 3 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5⅝c, net receipts 14 bales; Memphis, dull at 5¾c, net receipts 41 bales; Augusta, steady at 6 1-16c, net receipts 7 bales; Charleston, quiet at 5¼c, net receipts 205 bales.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1897: Galveston, 1,911,252 bales; New Orleans, 2,669,870; Mobile, 362,449; Savannah, 1,187,478; Charleston, 471,659; Wilmington, 321,561; Norfolk, 581,033; Baltimore, 75,101; New York, 160,497; Boston, 223,417; Newport News, 15,661; Philadelphia, 84,601; Brunswick, 247,027; Port Arthur, 11,359; Pensacola, 113,423; Port Royal, 65,972. Total, 8,502,860 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Flour was steady at first but closed easier with wheat. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 74c; options were weak and heavy all day, closing 1½c net lower except for July, which on a demand from belated shorts was ⅛c net higher; ruling influences were bearish on spring wheat reports, liquidation, weak English cables, the break in corn, and less active export demand; No. 2 red July closed 74c; September closed 69c; December closed 68⅞c. Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 38⅝c; options were decidedly weaker and closed 1¼@1⅛c net lower; the breaking of drought conditions in the West inspired heavy unloading all day; July closed 37½c; September closed 37⅞c; December closed 38⅞c. Oats—Spot dull; No. 2 27½c; options were dull and weak, closing ⅛c lower; September closed 25⅜c. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet. Lard firmer; Western steam $5 65; July $5 65, nominal; refined steadier. Pork steady; mess $9 75@10 25. Butter firmer; Western creamery 14@18½; do. factory 11@12c; Elgins 18c; imitation creamery 12½@15c; State dairy 12½@16½c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese dull; large white 7¼c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $1 87½@2 25; Long Island $1 75@2 12½. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 18½c; prime summer yellow 23½@24c. Petroleum steady. Rice steady. Cabbage steady; Long Island $2 50@4 00. Coffee—Spot Rio inactive; No. 7 invoice 6c; No. 7 jobbing 6½c; mild quiet but steady; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw quiet but steady; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4½c; refined firm.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Weakness in corn to-day on reports of better crop prospects induced heaviness in the other grains. September corn closed 1¼c lower, wheat declined 1¼ in July and 1¼@to 1½ in December, oats left off ¼@⅜c down. Provisions gained a little, lard being the strongest at an advance of 10c. Pork left off 2½c higher and ribs rose 5c.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Cash quotations: Flour—market quiet and steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring —c; No. 3 spring 68@75c; No. 2 red 66½. Corn—No. 2 33¾@33⅞c. Oats—No. 2 25@25½c; No. 2 white free on board, 28@29c; No. 3 white free on board, 27½@28c. Rye—No. 2 43@43¼c. Mess pork, per bbl., $9 30@9 35. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5 35@5 42½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 30@5 65. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 75@5 90.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 July 72, 73, 70¼, 70¼; September 64¼@64⅞, 65@65⅛, 63⅞, 64; December 64¼@65, 65⅛, 64, 64@64⅛c. Corn—July 33⅜, 34, 33¼, 33¼c; September 34@34¼, 34¼, 33½, 33½c; December 34½@34⅝, 34⅜@34¾, 33⅞, 34@34⅛; May 36¼@37⅛, 37¼, 35⅞, 36¼. Oats—July 25½, 25½, 24⅞, 24⅞; September 20⅜, 20⅜@20½, 20⅛, 20⅛@20⅜; May 23¼, 23⅜, 23, 23⅛. Pork, per bbl.—July $9 30; September $9 35, 9 45, 9 20, 9 40. Lard per 100 lbs—September $5 42½, 5 47½, 5 37½, 5 47½; October $5 45, 5 50, 5 42½, 5 50. Ribs per 100 lbs.—September $5 42½, 5 42½, 5 35, 5 42½; October $5 45, 5 47½, 5 40, 5 45.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier—spot 70⅞@71c; month 70⅞@71; August 70¼@70½c; September 69¼@69½c; Southern wheat by sample 63@72½c. Corn weak—spot 37¾@38c; month 37¾@38c; August 37⅞@38c; September 38¼@38⅜c; Southern white corn 41@42c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 33@34c.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, July 29, 4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand; prices firm. American middling 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened steady with fair demand and closed barely steady. American middling (l. m. c.): August 3 24-64d buyer; August and September 3 23-64d value; September and October 3 22-64d seller; October and November 3 21-64d buyer; November and December 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; December and January 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; January and February 3 20-64@3 21-64d seller; February and March 3 21-64d buyer; March and April 3 22-64d seller; April and May 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyer.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Nor. barque Parnass, 609 tons, Nilsen, Bristol, Paterson, Downing & Co.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

BRISTOL—Nor barque Parnass—4,020 bbls rosin; valued at $5,343; 1,000 bbls spirits valued at $13,339; vessel and cargo by Paterson, Downing & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 30, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Willie A McKay, 146 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

E C Gates, 103 tons, Langley, Cape Fear Lumber Company.

Jessie Murdock, 342 tons, Wheatley, Geo Harriss, Son & Co,

B I Hazard, 373 tons, Blatchford, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Albert L Butler, 291 tons, Leland, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Triumph (Nor.) 537 tons, Carlsen, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARGES.

Carrie L Tyler, Shierlock, Navassa Guano Company.

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

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The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 38; Students, 508; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses, 3 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $8 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 24 Instructors, 185 Students. Total enrollment, 670. For Catalogue, address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN.

Blue Ridge Springs The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN

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SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

MIDY

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear [signature] *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.* LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*
March 24, 1898.

Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LEISURELY LANE.

Is there no road now to Leisurely lane—we traveled it long ago—
A place for the lagging of leisurely steps, sweet and shady and slow?
There were rims of restful hills beyond and fields of dreamful wheat,
With shadows of clouds across them blown, and poppies asleep at our feet.

There lads and maids on a Sunday met and strolled them, two and two.
The leaves they laced in a roof o'erhead, and only the sun peered through,
And there was time to gather a rose and time for the woodbird's call,
And plenty of time to sit by a stream and hearken its ripple and fall.

Is there no road now to Leisurely lane? (God knows we have hurried afar.)
There was once a lamp through the brooding dusk and over the tree a star.
There was once a breath of the clover bloom (sweet heaven, we have hurried so long),
And there was a gate by a white rose clasped, and out of the dusk a song.

That song—the echo is strange and sweet, the voice is weak and old.
It hath no part with this fierce, wild rush and this hard, mad fight for gold.
It hath no part with the clamor and din and the jarring of wheel and stone.
Oh, listen, my heart, and forget—forget that we reap the bread we have sown!

Is there no road now to Leisurely lane, where, lingering, one by one,
The summoning bells of twilight time over the meadows blown
May find us strolling our homeward way, glad of the evening star?
Is there no road now to Leisurely lane? (God knows we have hurried afar.)

—Virginia Woodward Cloud in Ladies' Home Journal.

An Undeveloped Idea.

Some years ago, according to the Boston Transcript, an inventor who had devised a new sleeping car took his plans to Mr. Pullman. The latter, after looking over them, said: "There is an idea there. I will give you $100,000 cash for your patents." The inventor was a poor man, and he would not accept the terms. He said that if the idea was worth $100,000 to Pullman it was worth millions to him. The car was built and proved a financial failure, and it is believed that even to this day the inventor does not know where the "idea" was whose presence Mr. Pullman discerned in the working plans.

The Bloody Meadow.

Tewkesbury, where a famous battle was fought during the war of the roses, is in Gloucestershire, at the confluence of the Avon and the Severn and 180 miles from London. The battle was fought on the Bloody meadow, just outside the modern town, and, according to local tradition, one night in every year on the anniversary of the conflict the adherents of the white and red roses meet and fight the battle over again.

Among the Vosges peasant children born at the new moon are supposed to have tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter have better reasoning powers. A daughter born during the waxing moon is always precocious.

A doctor asserts that the growth of children takes place entirely when they are asleep.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Interesting Facts About the Largest Body of Fresh Water In the World.

"The Great Lakes" is the title of an article in St. Nicholas, written by W. S. Harwood. Concerning Lake Superior, Mr. Harwood says:

It is, to begin with, the largest body of fresh water in the world. It is water of wonderful purity which it holds, too, and some time—and in the not very distant future either—the people who live in the large cities to the west and south will come to this lake to get the water for their homes. It will not be so remarkable an engineering feat to pipe the water of this lake, pure and sparkling and fresh from its cold depths, to these cities which are now struggling with the question of their water supply and meeting all sorts of difficulties in their efforts to get water fit to drink.

All down through this 1,000 feet of blue there is a peculiar coldness. At the very most, the temperature varies through winter and summer not more than six degrees. Winter and summer this great lake never changes to any appreciable extent, so that if you dip your finger tips in the blue surface on a day in July, or if you test it some day in early winter when you have been out on some belated, ice mailed fishing smack, or when you have gone out to watch the fishermen spearing their supplies through the thick ice in mid-January, you will find but a trifling difference in the temperature. Away down at the bottom, too, there is but little variation in the temperature, for it stands at nearly 40 degrees F. at the bottom and varies from 40 to 46 degrees, winter and summer, at the surface. The other lakes, though cold, are not in this respect like Superior.

The whole bottom of the lake is believed to be a strong rock basin, though it would seem that there must be great springs at the bottom to help keep up the enormous volume of water. From the north there is a large amount of water pouring into the lake year in and year out, the swift rushing, narrow banked Nipigon and other streams furnishing no small part of the supply. These streams in a large measure make up the loss from the surface. One of the old lake captains, a bronzed, kindly faced man who had been for 35 years on the lakes and had faced death many a time in the frightful storms which sometimes sweep across these beautiful bodies of water, told me, as we were passing along one day near the north coast of Superior, with the headlands and inlets and glossy green bluffs of that most picturesque shore in full view, that the theory that the lake was slowly going down in size was true. He maintained that he could tell from certain landmarks along the shores, with which he is as familiar as he would be with the streets of his old Scottish birthplace, that the lake was slowly, very slowly, but surely receding. However, it will be some centuries yet before there will be any appreciable lessening of the great lakes, so that we need not be concerned.

Strange as it may seem, the lake has tides, too—well defined tides—discovered in 1860. It is what is called a self registering tide, with a regular flux and reflux wave, caused, so the scientific men say, by the sun and moon. The average rise and fall every 24 hours is one fourteen-hundredth of a foot. The maximum tide at new and full moon is one twenty-eight-hundredth of a foot.

Guarding Her Nerves.

A little east end maiden of 5 summers, whose clever sayings are the delight of her friends, recently dined with an aunt. At the beginning of the repast she gravely said to her relative:

"I'll take just one cup of tea, Aunt Liza. I have to be so careful about my nerves. If I don't take care, I'll have nerves like a cat."

She got her tea, and it is scarcely necessary to add that when she had finished it she forgot all about her poor nerves and clamored for more.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Time's Changes.

In 1830 Goethe wrote to a friend that it seemed almost inconceivable that now that the Gothard wagon road had been opened it was possible to go from Frankfort to Milan in a single week. It is now done in a day.

Oldest Sailing Craft.

The oldest sailing craft in the world is the so called Gokstad ship, a viking vessel which was discovered in a sepulchral mound on the shores of Christiania fiord. It is 1,000 years old.

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

THE YANKEE DRUMMER'S STRAIGHT TALK ABOUT EUROPE.

Information About London, Paris and Germany From a Big, Red Haired Man—He Says He Kept His Eyes Open—Do You Think He Did?

"Greater New York is going to be bigger than London," remarked the little man in the cross seat with an air of wisdom.

"No, siree, it isn't!" said the big red haired man who sat alongside of him as he dusted an invisible speck from his new coat. "It won't be a marker to London. I've been there."

"What—to London?"

"Sure, I have. It was three years ago, and I know what I'm talking about. Now, it's a strange fact that there are some fellows in our business that'll travel all around and never see anything. I always keep my eyes open in strange towns. It gives a man things to talk about and it broadens him."

The little man began to eye his companion with new interest. He pondered his sage words for a minute and said:

"How'd it happen?"

"Why, it came about just after I left you at St. Louis. I returned to New York and brought back with me $60,000 worth of orders. That pleased the firm, I can tell you, for no one was doing any business in those days. Our foreign buyer was ill and as I was pretty well posted on what the trade wanted the firm said to me:

" 'Here, Jones, you go over to the continent and do our buying this winter.' Did I go? Well, does a duck swim?"

"Where did you go?" asked the little man.

"London, Paris and Germ'ny."

"Say, what kind of a town is London anyway? I've always wanted to know."

"Well, I'll tell you on the level. It's a bum, two for a cent place. It's no good, and that's straight. I've been there. Don't you let anybody fool you about it. You can read all of this jubilee stuff you want, and if any one tells you London is any good you just tell him that Jones said it was on the bum."

The little man's face brightened up, evidently from the delight of getting authoritative statements first hand, and, with the air of a man who wanted to improve each shining hour and add to his stock of knowledge, he said:

"Tell me about London. Is it anything like New York?"

"Not a bit. I know all about the town. It's 25 years behind the times. It's like New York was before the war. Why, honest, now, there are whole rows of houses that look like they were falling down. The streets are dirty and crooked, and all houses are built flush with the street. I couldn't do any business there at all. They are a saving lot, those English."

"Did you see any fine buildings?"

"Not one, except a church or two. Now what I'm telling you is honest. There isn't a building in the whole town worth seeing, and if there was you couldn't see it half the time. It's a dirty, foggy place and not fit to live in. It's an old apple woman of a town. Everybody in London drinks ale or gin. I'm telling you straight, it's on the bum."

"Paris is bigger, isn't it?"

"Well—er—no. Not exactly bigger. London is a whaling big place and don't you make any mistake. I rode right straight ahead one day from 7 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and I was in London all the time. Paris is different. I got some great bargains there."

"Did you take your wife with you to Paris?"

"No; she staid in New York because I was going on business. I can tell you all about Paris, and you can rely on it, for I've been there."

The little man's eyes brightened in anticipation, and he said:

"Tell me all about it—everything."

"Paris," said the big man in the tone of a platform orator, "is all right, and you can say that I said so. You can live there and see the town on 16 francs a day—that is $2—good living too. Sleeping costs you 40 cents a night, and you get a room that would cost you $1.50 in New York. Interpreter? Now, that's nonsense that you've read. There were four of us in the party, and when we started out we hired an interpreter. When we'd taken about two of them French drinks—cognacks they call 'em, sort of brandies they are—we gave the interpreter the grand bounce and we didn't see him again. Three of those cognacks will make you talk French like a native. Fact, because I tried it. Four of them will make you feel as if you had taken a $10,000 order for goods that the firm wanted to get rid of."

"Did you see any interesting buildings or places?"

"Saw the whole outfit, and it's no great shakes. The Paris boulevards are pretty fine, though."

The little man looked disappointed at his friend's meagerness of detail. Then he remembered Germany, and he asked his friend what he had seen there.

"Now you are getting right into my stamping ground," said the big man. "Germany beats them all. I went to Berlin, and, say, I bought a line of satinets there that netted the firm $70,000. Now, what do you think of that? Was not that a good stroke? Oh, I tell you Germany is my stamping ground!"

"What interested you there?"

"Why, I saw everything, and how the Germans drink beer! If I hadn't been afraid that those satinets would go out of fashion, I'd have made a bigger stroke on them. Now, don't you let any one fool you about those places. Just come to me and I'll put you straight. I tell you I believe in traveling with my eyes open. What's the good of traveling if you don't learn something? I'll be out on the road in a month, and perhaps I'll run across you. Here's my station. Goodby, old man." -New York Sun.

Methods of the Blind.

The blind man has to depend almost entirely on the accuracy of his ears to guide him wherever he may wish to go, and it is remarkable in what a short time he becomes familiar with a new locality and fresh surroundings.

Few people are aware of the powers of the ear, but the blind, through constant exercise of that organ, are able to discover objects almost as rapidly as a seeing person.

For instance, when walking in a perfect calm, he can ascertain the proximity of objects by the feeling of the atmosphere upon his face. It would seem at first that the echo given back, were it only from his breathing, might be sensible to his ear, but it has been ascertained by experiment that a blind man with his ears stopped can tell when any large object is close to his face, even when it approaches so slowly as not to cause any sensible current of air.

When he is walking along the street, he can tell whether it is wide or narrow, whether the houses are high or low, if any opening which he may be passing is a court closed up at the end or whether it has an outlet to another street, and he can tell by the sound of his footsteps in what lane, or court, or square he is.

He goes along boldly, seeming to see with his ears and to have landmarks in the air. Of course no blind man likes to go over a new route unattended, but after he has traversed it once he knows every point of importance to him.—Pearson's Weekly.

A WISCONSIN WONDER.

Gigantic Natural Bridge Hidden In the Wilderness of the State.

Few people know that Wisconsin possesses a natural bridge, with nearly if not quite as much attractiveness as the one in Virginia made famous by the visits of George Washington. The Badger bridge is located in the town of Honey Creek, about 20 miles from this city and 8 miles east of Prairie du Sac. The bridge is, in fact, only a gigantic archway detached from the face of a rocky bluff facing the Wisconsin river by the action of the elements, but as a natural curiosity has only a local reputation so far. Few visitors except from the immediate vicinity have ever taken the trouble to make a trip in this direction, probably because this part of Sauk county was, until recent years, cut off from railroads and not easy of access. Even now it requires considerable pluck to endure the long ride through the sands of the Wisconsin river bottoms which lie between the old prairie of the Sac Indians and the bluff. One is amply repaid for a visit by the attractiveness of the place.

A devious route through a farmer's plowed field is trodden by a guide in reaching the face of the cliff where is found the bridge. It is not until within a short distance of the bluff that the archway can be seen because of the timber and underbrush partially concealing it.

Upon stepping between the bluff and the arch the immenseness of the task which nature has accomplished is apparent. The under part of the arch is about 50 feet above the floor in the highest part and varies from that down to about 30 feet where it joins the supporting rocks. The span is from 10 to 25 feet thick and about 15 feet wide. The pathway across the top is a trifle over three feet wide in its narrowest place, and a cool head is needed to make the passage over the span. The person standing upon the top of the span is probably 100 feet above the average level of the surrounding country, and the scene spread before him is one of rural Wisconsin scenery unsurpassed. Although the country has been settled for many years, yet the ruggedness of the scene seems hardly diminished by the hand of man in his efforts to conquer the soil and make for himself a home in these romantic surroundings. Except for the occasional log house, or, rarely, its frame successor, the place would seem as though in its original condition, so completely hidden from view by tangled underbrush and heavy woods are the tilled lands of the husbandmen.

About the base of the archway are signs of human visitations, and the visitor learns that here the people of the surrounding country come to celebrate the Fourth of July, and the remains of rustic booths, a broken beer glass or two and other signs of past pleasures are noted. Underneath the floor of the arch is a huge cavern 7 feet high, 25 feet deep and from 30 to 50 feet long, created by the action of the water rushing down the face of the hill and under the archway after a heavy rain. This cavern makes a natural beer cellar, which the inhabitants of the region, nearly all of whom are Germans, utilize as a barroom upon the occasion of the celebration referred to.

The Wisconsin natural bridge is certainly worth traveling miles to see.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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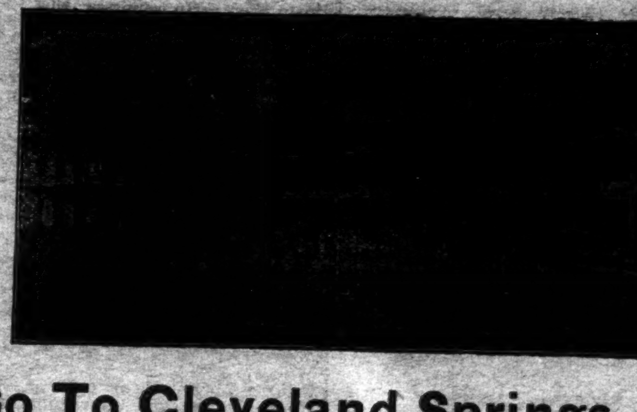

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Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$548,255 52	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	167 97	Surplus $70,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	40,100 00	Undivided profits 9,953 25	79,953 25
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	36,000 00
Due from other Banks $109,664 22		Total Deposits	561,976 40
Cash on hand 99,741 94	209,406 16		
Total	$802,929 65	Total	$802,929 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	July 14, '96.	July 14, '97.	July 14, '98.
Total Deposits	$484,000	$514,000	$562,000
Surplus and Net Profits	56,700	69,000	79,900
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	None.	None.	None.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892.
jy 28 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,
Maxton N C.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

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Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.
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W. B. HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

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The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.
Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.
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Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.
H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.
With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE S. A. L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6:58 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:18 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:10 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:55 p.m., Charlotte 8:28 p.m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:08 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

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Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.	
Leave Wilmington	8 30	A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40	"
Leave Fayetteville	11 50	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54	"
Leave Sanford	1 08	P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10	"
Arrive Greensboro	3 40	"
Leave Greensboro	3 50	"
Leave Stokesdale	4 37	"
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07	"
Leave Rural Hall	5 36	"
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.	
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45	A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09	"
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Greensboro	11 55	"
Leave Greensboro	12 13	P. M.
Leave Climax	12 49	"
Leave Sanford	2 30	"
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49	"
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52	"
Leave Fayetteville	4 02	"
Arrive Wilmington	7 05	"

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.	
Leave Bennettsville	8 00	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03	"
Leave Maxton	9 07	"
Leave Red Springs	9 35	"
Leave Hope Mills	10 20	"
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.	
Leave Fayetteville	4 33	P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52	"
Leave Red Springs	5 35	"
Arrive Maxton	6 09	"
Leave Maxton	6 15	"
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15	"

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.	
Leave Ramseur	6 40	A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30	"
Arrive Greensboro	9 17	"
Leave Greensboro	9 35	"
Leave Stokesdale	11 07	"
Arrive Madison	11 55	"

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.	
Leave Madison	12 30	P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15	"
Arrive Greensboro	2 30	"
Leave Greensboro	3 00	"
Leave Climax	3 50	"
Arrive Ramseur	5 30	"

CONNECTIONS:

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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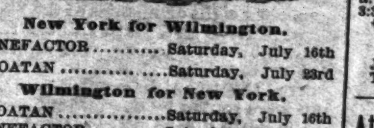

New York for Wilmington.
BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN .... Saturday, July 23rd
Wilmington for New York.
CROATAN .... Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR .... Saturday, July 23rd
Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.
BENEFACTOR .... Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN .... Tuesday, July 26th

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect July 28, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:20 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:46 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:09 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28, p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:23 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., *Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m., Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7:53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:05 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:00 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11:20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:50 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville — p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6:29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

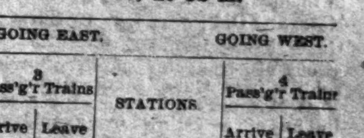
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 29 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 33	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 37	8 19
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.30 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by
For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1898.

U. S. FORCES WITH ADMIRAL DEWEY.

An Army of Fifteen Thousand Men Backed Up With Ships and Sailors.

THE SURRENDER OF MANILA.

No Official Confirmation of the Report Received by the War Department—An Appeal Against Return of the Philippines to Spain.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The War Department would not be surprised to learn that by this time Manila has surrendered to the combined American military and naval forces gathered on the shores of Manila Bay and off Cavite. However, there is no official confirmation of the report that was printed this morning to that effect. It is said at the War Department that at least three of the six military expeditions that have been dispatched to the Philippines from San Francisco are now at Manila, affording an army of 15,000 men, backed up by Dewey's ships and sailors.

Appeal to the President.

LONDON, July 29.—Natives of the Philippines islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here and after consultation with the Philippinese in France and Belgium have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee.

The message to President McKinley is as follows: "The Philippinese, resident in Europe, pray you not to abandon the Philippine islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation, and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade and order, all will be lost, if Spanish authority is re-established in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says: "At least iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception oppression and bigotry. We place our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

The agent here of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine islands, has received a cable dispatch dated Hong Kong, 6.40 P. M., but it makes no mention of Manila having surrendered to Rear Admiral Dewey.

Situation Unchanged.

HONG KONG, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. She reports that when she left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

MAY CONTINUE THE WAR.

The Spanish Government Will Not Accede to American Control of the Philippine Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It was stated to-night in a high diplomatic quarter, in such manner as to give some official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations, it was practically certain the Spanish government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war. As to the other peace conditions understood to have been decided upon by the cabinet today, those who are best able to judge the disposition of the Spanish government, feel that while these terms are hard, yet they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and while there is no authority for saying Spain would accept them and retire from Cuba and Porto Rico, there is every indication that she would yield rather than continue a disastrous war. But the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish government as it is to the American cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistance on the continuance of Spanish sovereignty through this group, than there is over the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

FEAR YELLOW FEVER.

Governor Tyler of Virginia Protests Against Wounded Soldiers From Cuba Landing at Fort Monroe.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—Governor Tyler, to-night, at the urgent request of the quarantine officers at Newport News and Old Point sent to Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, a strong protest against more wounded soldiers from Cuba being landed at Fort Monroe, stating that the breaking out of a yellow fever epidemic there, besides endangering the lives of thousands of people in Virginia, would also weaken, if it did not absolutely unman Fort Monroe, which guards the entrance to Washington, would suspend work at the government navy yard at Norfolk, and would also cause the stopping of all work on the men-of-war now in process of construction at the private yards at Newport News.

The Newport News and Old Point quarantine officers filed similar protests.

Norfolk, some years before the civil war, suffered terribly from an epidemic of yellow fever.

The transport steamer St. Paul, bearing the First battalion of North Dakota volunteers and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits, sailed for Manila yesterday from San Francisco.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

SURRENDERED TO THE NAVY.

City and Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, Captured by Commander Davis of the Dixie.

THE TERMS OF CAPITULATION

Gen. Miles and Troops Arrive—Welcomed by the Inhabitants—Spanish Forces Concentrating at San Juan—A Proclamation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department has posted the following bulletin:

"*U. S. Steamship Massachusetts, Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.*—Commander Davis, with Dixie Annapolis, Wasp and Gloucester left Guanica July 27th to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for the U. S. army. The city of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12.30 A. M. July 28th. American flag hoisted at 6 A. M., July 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army: First, garrison to be allowed so retire; second, civil government to remain in force; third, police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms; fourth, Captain of Port not to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with the Massachusetts and the Cincinnati, Gen. Miles and Gen. Wilson, and transport, at 6.40 A. M., 28th. Commenced landing the army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by the inhabitants; great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels and 120 tons of coal.

(Signed) "HIGGINSON."

Gen. Miles' Dispatches.

The War Department has received the following dispatches from General Miles:

"*Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29*—On the 26th Garretson's brigade had a spirited engagement on the skirmish line. Our casualties four wounded; all doing well. Spanish loss, three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco was occupied yesterday. Henry's division is there today. Last evening Commander Davis, of the Dixie, moved into this port, followed by Capt. Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson with Ernests' brigade is now rapidly disembarking.

"Spanish troops are retreating from the southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have a population of 50,000, now under the American flag. The populace received the troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. The navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters. The railway shop, partly destroyed, is now restored. Telegraph communication, also, is being restored. Cable instruments were destroyed; have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in the mountain region; weather delightful; troops in the best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacles in the future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

(Signed) "NELSON A. MILES,
"Major General."

"*Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28.*—Secretary at Washington—In the affair of the 26, Captain Edward J. Gibson, was wounded in the left hip; Captain J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand; private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and private Benj. F. Bostick, Company L, slight wound in right arm—all of the Sixth Massachusetts and all doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital.

"The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

(Signed) "MILES."

Ponce Capitulated.

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PORT OF PONCE, PORTO RICO, July 28, via the island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 29.—The port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. H. Davis, of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie, yesterday. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with Gen. Ernst's brigade and Gen. Wilson's division, on board transports. Gen. Ernst's brigade immediately started for the town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated.

The American troops are pushing toward the mountains, and will join Gen. Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops. A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers. The Spanish ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts an d Sixth Illinois regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and were routed by our infantry.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy and Gen. Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

Miles Issues a Proclamation.

Gen. Miles has issued the following proclamation:

"In the prosecution of the war against the kingdom of Spain, by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the island of Porto Rico. They come bearing banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours, and to destroy or capture all armed resistance. They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within the fold. Hence they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped that this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United States.

"The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of this beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation. They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves but to your property, promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of enlightenment and liberal institutions and government. It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs, which are wholesome and beneficial to the people, so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order and justice. This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization."

CABINET DISCUSS PEACE TERMS.

An Agreement Reached Upon All Substantial Points With One Exception.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

Unanimity on Other Points—Independence for Cuba—Cession of Porto Rico. Coaling Stations in the Caroline and Ladrone Islands.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Nearly five hours earnest discussion by the President and his constitutional advisers of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overture for peace, brought no conclusion and the subject necessarily was postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the cabinet to be held at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Such was the formal statement of the situation made at the conclusion of the day's work by each member of the cabinet who was questioned upon the subject. A final conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and indeed there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached upon all the substantial points at issue and that what remains to be done to-morrow is rather to smooth away inequalities and adjust some very minor points of difference before making the answer expected by M. Cambon.

The Philippines Question.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines.

On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to this country; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam in the Ladrone islands, and one in the Caroline islands. These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As near as can be gathered this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands; on that proposition the majority of the cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative, but accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed and it was felt that these must be answered definitely before the subject could be disposed of. There was no question as to the propriety of demanding a coaling station in the Philippines, and, while there reasonably might be a difference of opinion of the location and extent of this station, little difficulty was expected to be encountered in solving that problem, because the matter could be referred to the naval war board who are competent to deal with the subject. The

Perplexing Problem

was what form of government should be instituted in the Philippines, and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in its character. These two questions hinged on the primary decision to interfere at all in prescribing a change in the conditions of the Philippines. Some of the cabinet felt that the insurgents under Aguinaldo having acted independently of the United States from the very beginning of the insurrectionary movement and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for us, had n o moral claim upon the United States in the settlement of terms of peace. On the other hand, it was urged that our government should lose no opportunity to extend its principles throughout the world and that this would be done best in the present case by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was upon just such points as this that the discussion proceeded all day.

Admiral Dewey may be called to Washington later on to consult with the administration as to the general situation in the Philippines, the reforms that are needed in the present form of government of the islands and the location that should be reserved for our coaling station there.

No Outside Interference.

A point which was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside powers. Another point that was settled, though there was no formal action on it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations pending the peace negotiations would avail in the slightest; that there would be no armistice, no suspension of operations, nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish government had agreed to the terms proposed. Incident to the cessation of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish rule and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines. Furthermore, this sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States in our nearby waters is to be effective also as a quit-claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to those islands so far as the United States is concerned, and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish government and her possessions there and outside powers are extinguished.

Will Spain Accept Terms?

Some discussion was had as to the probability of Spanish acceptance of our terms. The views differed, though it can be stated that several of the more influential members of the cabinet believed that the terms substantially agreed on would not be accepted by Spain at once. While believing that the proposition made should in all reason constitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach an agreement on them and that possibly a considerable lapse of time would ensue before that government would be ready to yield, meantime seeking a compromise, which, it was asserted, was not to be entertained for a moment. Others took the ground that there was every indication that she had decided to make terms and that what was now proposed would soon be acceded to to avoid further disaster. One factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippines problem was the absence of advices as to the existing situation there on this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjustment of the question. The unconfirmed dispatch reporting that Manila had surrendered was read and commented on as indicating that definite action without knowledge of the exact situation at Manila might cause a statement regarding conditions that did not exist. The formal papers crystalizing the results of the two sessions to-day will be prepared by to-morrow. A formal vote will then be had, and the answer of this government is likely to be communicated to Spain before nightfall.

Easy Conquest at Porto Rico.

The War Department expects an easy conquest of Porto Rico and notwithstanding the overtures for peace made by Spain the war will be prosecuted vigorously in that island.

The belief is general in the War Department that Gen. Merritt has landed in Manila, though no cable information to that effect has been received. The fact that Merritt sailed a month ago and has had ample time to reach Manila is the ground for the belief in the department.

The care of the sick and wounded and steps looking to their greater comfort engrossed officers of the War Department during the day. An officer has been dispatched to Montauk Point, Long Island, to prepare a hospital for the sick of Gen. Shafter's army when they shall have arrived again in the United States. Orders also have been issued looking to the accommodation of sick soldiers on furlough, enabling them to visit their homes. It has been determined to send a commission to visit the hospitals of the various army camps with a view of ameliorating the condition of the sick. A surgeon of the army and Major Hopkins of the Adjutant General's office will compose this commission, with perhaps some other officer of the army. Major Hopkins is Secretary Alger's military aide. The surgeon general's office also is considering the advisability of allowing a number of women as nurses in the hospitals at the large camps.

Gen. Shafter Heard From.

Gen. Shafter was heard from this afternoon in a message relating to the transports in Santiago which are wanted to carry additional forces to Porto Rico. He reported that they were being unloaded as fast as possible and that the Yucatan, Allegheney, Colmal and San Marcus sailed for Tampa yesterday, while the Seguranica, Miami and Matawa were to sail to-day. The department wants at least three of these boats at once at Tampa to load the artillery and cavalry of Coppinger's division. Gen. Coppinger telegraphed to-day that so far the following troops have left Tampa: Eleventh and Nineteenth infantry, under General Schwan; batteries C and M of the artillery, troops B, Second cavalry and A, Fifth cavalry.

The following troops are waiting transports: Batteries K and M, Fifth artillery; E, of the Sixth; H, of the Seventh, and O, of the Fourth. The Fifth infantry, Fifth cavalry, Gen. Hudson's brigade, consisting of the Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland and First Florida, and General Snyder's headquarters as well—the division headquarters.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IMPROVE BUSINESS.

Active Preparations Making to Share in the Expected Widening of Demand from the West Indies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting trade interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies. As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns came mainly from the Western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground-swell of Fall demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, more particularly from west of the Alleghanies, where slight advances in prices, accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business, are reported. Expected activity in ship-building is reflected in the demand for plates at Eastern points. A rather better tone is found in the anthracite coal trade, in which (as the result of another one of those numerous "gentlemen's" agreements) prices have been advanced at the West from previously low cut rates.

The situation in cereals is hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, cash prices being lower for the week in face of probably record breaking, small world's supplies on August 1st and good exports from this country, while futures are less depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad.

The textile manufacturing situation is as yet a rather clouded one, a shutdown of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in another effort to restore the lost balance of this trade. Woollen goods are still slow of sale, while the relatively low range of wool prices at Eastern markets and the improved inquiry by manufacturers has stiffened values, with the effect of discouraging sales. Raw cotton is firmer on reports of excessive rains affecting crops.

Business failures in the United States remain at a normal low point, aggregating for the week 189 against 188 last week and compared with 259 in this week a year ago, 294 in 1896, 221 in 1895 and 220 in 1894.

AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Gen. Fred Grant's Brigade Arriving. Will Sail Tuesday for Porto Rico.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, July 29.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the last of the transports of the first Porto Rican expedition, did not get away from Old Point until daybreak this morning, having been detained over night to receive the full supply of stores consigned to her. The Fourth Ohio is aboard the St. Paul, which will easily overtake the other ships of the expedition by to-morrow.

All of the troops for the second expedition, in command of Gen. Fred. Grant, arrived in the city excepting the 160th Indiana regiment of infantry, which is due here to-morrow. This morning the First and Second battalions of the Third Kentucky, Col. Smith, came in from Chickamauga and the Third battalion arrived this afternoon. These troops, together with Batteries A and C and two troops of cavalry, will sail for Porto Rico Tuesday. Among the transports in these waters are the Manitoba, Concho, Hudson and Rio Grande.

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,039,915,602; per cent. decrease 0.3. Exclusive of New York, $429,596,131; per cent. increase 4.1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Spanish Transports Expected to Carry Prisoners of War to Spain.

BUSINESS MEN DISTURBED.

Merchants Fear Government of the City Will be Turned Over to Cubans. Shafter's Troubles With Garcia and Civil Governor.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

SANTIAGO, July 28, 10:15 A. M. (delayed in transmission)—Major General Shafter is desirous that it should be known that the United States War Department has in no way interfered with the conduct of the campaign. The general adds that he was never hampered by the War Department, and that if the campaign in the vicinity had failed the fault would have been all his own. The department's only participation in the operations was in ratifying the terms of the Spanish surrender.

Gen. Shafter has requested that these statements be published, in view of the fact that the War Department has been criticised for faulty management. Gen. Shafter has received advices that two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the island of Martinique. They are expected here to-morrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30. These vessels are capable of carrying about fifteen thousand troops and the embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by August 15th.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish officers who commanded the troops that came to Santiago during the siege, from Manzanillo, to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain at the government's expense. In all there are about 750 women and children.

Gen. Shafter's Troubles.

Major General Shafter says he has not made certain statements attributed to him in an interview on the subject of the attitude assumed by Gen. Garcia, and he explains that the alleged trouble between himself and Senor Ros, the civil governor of Santiago, is a very small matter indeed. Senor Ros considers himself the supreme civil authority, basing his claims upon the State paper issued by President McKinley on July 18th, and providing in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Senor Ros, it is understood, resents Gen. Shafter's so-called interference with his duties. A little cloud arose over the fact that Senor Ros discharged three employes and substituted for them three of his own friends. The discharged employes complained to Gen. Shafter, who ordered their reinstatement. Since then, Senor Ros has been slightly ruffled, but he is continuing to discharge his duties as Gen. Shafter's subordinate. Senor Ros obeyed Gen. Shafter's orders without protest, though he may have murmured behind his back.

Cleaning Santiago.

The work of cleaning the city is being pushed with great activity. Over 200 carts are employed in transporting to the outskirts of Santiago the dirt and refuse removed from the houses. This work, however, will take some time, as before every house-door lies a great pile of rubbish which has been dumped into the streets by General Wood's orders. The rubbish is being collected and burned in huge bonfires.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here. She is the first regular mail, passenger and freight steamer to reach here since the city surrendered. She belongs to the Ward Line.

Business Anxieties.

A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here, owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government. No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainty of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable. Even European merchandise, on through bills of lading via New York, has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York, even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The rebels demand independence; but the better classes, the merchants and land-owners, dread such a possibility, and fervently hope that the United States will retain the island, as the only guarantee of stability and prosperity.

Senor Julian Cendoja, agent of the Ward Line of steamers, says a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spanish, foreigners and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba and until that expression is made, no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where, to-day, both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

General Wood's Precautions.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 28.—Gen. Wood, the military governor, this afternoon issued an order establishing an officers' patrol for the city. The first detail will make the rounds at 6 o'clock in the evening and the next at 10.

Any officer found in the city without a written permit from Gen. Wood will be requested to report to headquarters. If he refuses, the patrol is to take him there by force.

Gen. Wood has taken this precautionary measure owing to the fact that night before last a Spanish cavalry officer made himself very objectionable at a club here, insulting, while in liquor, several American officers. None of the Americans paid any attention to him, but later the Spaniard got into trouble with some American soldiers on duty and was locked up in the guard house for forty-eight hours.

Gen. Wood will report the case to Gen. Toral, saying that he does so because he would wish a report made to him by Gen. Toral if any American officer was guilty of such an offence.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MADRID WAITING ON WASHINGTON.

It is Feared That Peace Negotiations Will Not Be Very Expeditious.

THE OFFICIAL DISAVOWAL.

That Spain Has Asked an Armistice or Suspension of Hostilities—Will Combat to the Last the Cession of Porto Rico.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says that according to a newspaper statement, Senor Gamazo, Spanish minister of public instruction and public works, said in the course of an interview at Madrid yesterday: "Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities. That would be tantamount to beseeching the enemy to strike us. We shall never come to that.

"The message to the United States, while recognizing the superiority of the Yankee forces and their military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published no will be able say it is humiliating. It asks whether the United States is disposed to make peace but requests neither truces nor armistices."

The correspondent says Senor Gamazo added: "If Manila surrendered, the capitulation will only apply to the walled town."

It is feared, the correspondent reports, that the peace negotiations will not be very smooth or expeditious. Already there are signs of agitation against the inevitable concessions, and the correspondent of the *Times* considers it is very doubtful whether all the ministers have the moral courage to accept the responsibility and to face bodily a certain amount of unpopularity.

Will Oppose Cession of Porto Rico.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says: "The Spanish government will combat to the last against a cession of Porto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine islands, contending that Porto Rico has always been loyal and outside the scope of the war."

LONDON, July 29.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"Though it is not likely that the government will decide to prolong the war because of Porto Rico, considerable feeling is manifested and every possible diplomatic effort will be made to retain it.

"Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines, provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the island which, in the opinion of the government and official circles generally, will afford compensation in commerce for the loss of the Antilles, beside procuring occupation for the West Indian army in re-establishing Spanish rule.

"The American reply is still anxiously awaited, Judging from press opinions, anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust. This is the unanimous feeling among even the strongest advocates of peace. The people are beginning to realize that peace will mean almost a total loss of colonies, and looking to the delicate and difficult position of the queen regent great effort is still necessary to induce the nation to accept the terms.

"The Carlist and Republican papers are making the most of the situation, while many of the Catholic prelates decline to comply with orders from the Vatican to censure the Carlist agitation. *El Imparcial's* Rome correspondent says the Pope is so displeased with this attitude of the priests that he has washed his hands of the whole affair.

"According to *El Liberal*, the government would not allow even the loss of some of the Philippines to hinder the conclusion of peace, because it is very doubtful whether the country would endorse sending an army of 40,000 men to crush the rebellion. One of the leading Carlists here denies the reports of dissension.

"*El Heraldo* publishes a warning as to the necessity for closely watching the Carlists as peace approaches. It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons out of employment in Catalonia."

LONDON, July 29.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with the Spanish government.

CONDITIONS IN HAVANA.

Hunger Claiming Many Victims—Provisions Nearly Exhausted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A dispatch from Key West to the *Journal* says: "Hunger is claiming many victims, rich and poor, in Havana. Since the extended blockade has closed the ports of Sagua LaGrande, Nipe and Bantanabo no provisions have entered the Cuban capital, and Gen. Blanco's scanty store in the warehouses has been exhausted. Bread riots have already begun. Two brothers, bakers, were killed by a mob for defending two dozen loaves Charity is dead, because the wealthy themselves are in need of assistance."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

St. Louis—St. Louis-Boston, postponed, (rain).

Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

Chicago—Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.

WARM WIRELETS.

Nothing is known in Madrid, officially or otherwise, concerning the report that Manila has surrendered to American forces.

After a hard fight, which lasted twenty-five rounds, "Mysterious Billy" Smith was given a decision over Geo. Green, of California, at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York, last night.

A hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., last night with 135 sick from Tampa and transferred them to the hospital at Fort Thomas. All except a wounded soldier, were suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery.

The Spanish cruiser Lepanto, now at Cartagena, has been ordered to join Admiral Camara's squadron, which has been at Cadis since Wednesday. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is quite unfit for sea.

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We make to order from GENUINE SCOTCH-HOLLAND, Window Shades, all sizes and kinds at BOTTOM PRICES.

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Those having Pictures to Frame will do well to see our NEW LINE OF MOULDINGS.

C. W. YATES & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers, Wilmington, N. C.
jy 17 tf

AS VIEWED IN LONDON.

Spain Advised to Accept the Terms. Americans Urged to Annex the Philippines.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 30.—Except upon the unsettled point of the Philippines the main lines of the unsettled peace terms were already discounted here. The editorials in the morning papers to-day generally regard them as evidence of a desire on the part of the United States to treat Spain generously and to limit, so far as possible, the extension of America's administrative responsibility beyond seas. The papers agree that there is no limited liability in warfare. Spain is naturally sore, but they point out she must put up with the loss of Porto Rico and, if she is well advised, she will close with the American terms. The spectacle of a government after a succession of victories spending days in discussing a reply to a request for terms of peace is a novelty by no means agreeable. The art of seeing how the wind blows is of very little use for directing a ship in a storm.

The *Daily Chronicle* is for the annexation of the Philippines and thinks "It will not be an easy task to bring Gen. Merritt and his army back with nothing to show but a coaling station."

The paper says: "We are impatient with American modesty in believing the task of governing the Philippines too much for the United States. It must be admitted that a grave danger looms in German ambitions, but no other power will object to annexation. England has already informed Washington to that effect, and Europe, with the exception of Spain and Germany, would be relieved if the United States decided on direct control of the Philippines."

The *Standard* advises Spain to accept the terms and is not surprised that America does not intend to annex the Philippines. It says: "If German temper had been officially manifested, the Philippines would have been annexed, just to show that America was not to be bullied. We would be glad if she did annex them, and, in any case, we do not believe that she will like the idea of Spain sending the Cuban army to the Philippines."

The *Daily Mail* says: "We cannot believe President McKinley will abandon Aguinaldo and the insurgents. It would be the deepest dishonor, besides sowing the seeds of universal war. A joint commission could not arrive at an enduring compromise. In the *Daily Mail's* opinion an indemnity of from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 ($30,000,000 to $35,000,000) will be demanded for the loss of the Maine."

ALABAMA'S ELECTION.

A Full State Ticket to be Chosen Next Monday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 29.—The Alabama election, at which a full State ticket is to be chosen, is to be held next Monday. The campaign which has been vigorous and bitter comes to a close to-morrow night. Difficulties are anticipated, as both Democrats and Populists will have counter meetings. Tom Watson, of Georgia, S. A. Hobson, Congressman Howard and G. B. Deans are among the Populist speakers. Chairman G. D. Crowe, of the State executive and campaign committee, is in receipt of a number of letters from party leaders all over the State and states that they are very encouraging.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, fo 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Country Produce of every kind at low prices. Watermelons on ice. Choicest Fruits. Bell 'Phone 388. P. H. Smith, 314 Campbell street jy 29 tf

Don't Think of buying Peaches until you have seen my stock—the very finest grown at Southern Pines. Also, N. C. Hams, Irish Potatoes, and other Country Produce. L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. jy 29 tf

Notice to Tar Inspectors—On and after Thursday, July 28, Tar by Steamer Driver will be 15 cents per barrel. R. R. Love & Bro. jy 28 3t

Fine Peaches and Apples. I have just received a lot of Fine Peaches and Apples, which must be sold to-day. Other Produce also on Hand. Consignments of all Country Produce solicited. R. B. Moore, 125 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 27 1m

Fifty Bushels Cow Peas for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. Bell 'Phone No. 38. jy 24 tf

Ship Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me. Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. R. Register, 108 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 16 tf

Music School Wanted—A young lady desires the music department in a High School or private family. No objection to going South. Three years successful teaching. Testimonials if required. Address, Miss W. E. N., care of Wilmington STAR. jy 21 tf

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 26 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 113 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School For Girls. Re-opens Sept. 28, 1898. 30th year. Mrs. H. P. LEFEVRE, Principal. Miss E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal. 128 and 130 W. Franklin street, Baltimore, Md. jy 27 2m we ss

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

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The C. W. Polvogt Co.
jy 10 tf

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Everything IN THE Hardware Line,

Wholesale and Retail.

Mail orders given special attention.

J. W. MURCHISON,
The Leading Hardware Dealer.
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Boots and Shoes
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Low Cut Shoes

And Summer stock in a good many instances are being sold for much

Less Than it Cost to Make Them;

in order to make room for our larger STOCK OF FALL GOODS, which is already beginning to come in freely.

We Want Your Trade.
We Shall Strive to Merit It.
PRICES COUNT.
Look in Our Window!

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.
jy 24 tf

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We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 180, and residence 283.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.
my 23 tf

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But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

Stop at the Kure House.

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Mrs. Hans A. Kure.
jy 21 1m